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ABSTRACT

This publication is a reference guide to the nation's 33 public Negro colleges and universities providing both background and current facts. These institutions have special significance because of their traditional and continuing role in educating minority group students. Today, serving students of all races, the colleges enroll almost one-third of all black students in higher education, and more than three-fifths of all students in predominantly Negro colleges. Like other public colleges, the traditionally Negro institutions have a strong commitment to service beyond the campus. These colleges work in many ways to better interracial understanding and community relations. The achievements of public Negro colleges are especially remarkable because they have been carried out despite chronic shortages of funds and other resources. Until recently, these colleges received only minimal public and private attention and support. (HS)

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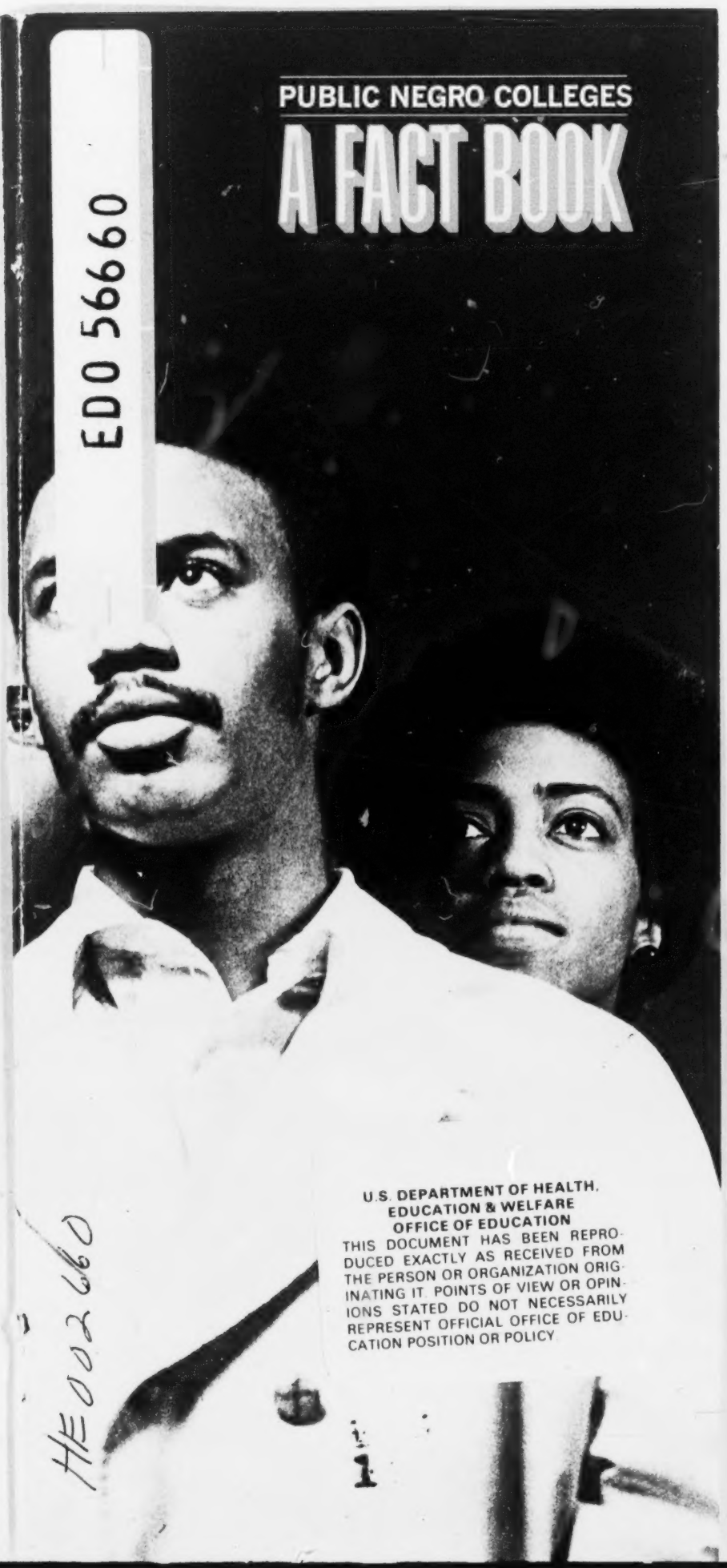
PUBLIC NEGRO COLLEGES
A FACT BOOK



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This Fact Book is a revised and updated version of a similar publication originally distributed in July, 1969. It has been prepared by the Office for Advancement of Public Negro Colleges of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. The Office carries out a broad program designed to help public Negro colleges increase their share of private, voluntary support. The work of the Office is supported by grants from foundations and corporations with basic support provided by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

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Further information about the important group of colleges featured here and additional copies of this 1971 Fact Book are available from the presidents of the individual colleges and from Dr. Herman B. Smith, Jr., Director of OAPNC.

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March, 1971

INTRODUCTION

This publication is a reference guide to the nation's public Negro colleges and universities. It provides both background information and current facts about an often overlooked segment of American higher education.

These 33 institutions have special significance because of their traditional and continuing role in educating minority group students for full and productive participation in American life. Today serving students of all races, the traditionally Negro public colleges enroll almost one-third of all black students in higher education, and more than three-fifths of all students in predominantly Negro senior colleges.

During the past century, the public Negro colleges have served as "opportunity colleges", providing education otherwise unavailable to thousands of able and deserving youths. Their alumni serve in a wide variety of responsible positions throughout the nation.

Like other public colleges, the traditionally Negro institutions have a strong commitment to service beyond the campus. These colleges work in many ways to better interracial understanding and community relations. They extend their resources to surrounding communities by providing technical assistance in a variety of fields, from teacher training to business management. They are involved, also, in various remedial education programs for people of all ages.

The achievements of public Negro colleges are especially remarkable because they have been carried out despite chronic shortages of funds and other resources. Until recently, these colleges received only minimal public and private attention and support. With the expectation that recognition of their important role in American education will develop broader and more substantive support for the activities of public Negro colleges, this booklet is prepared and distributed.

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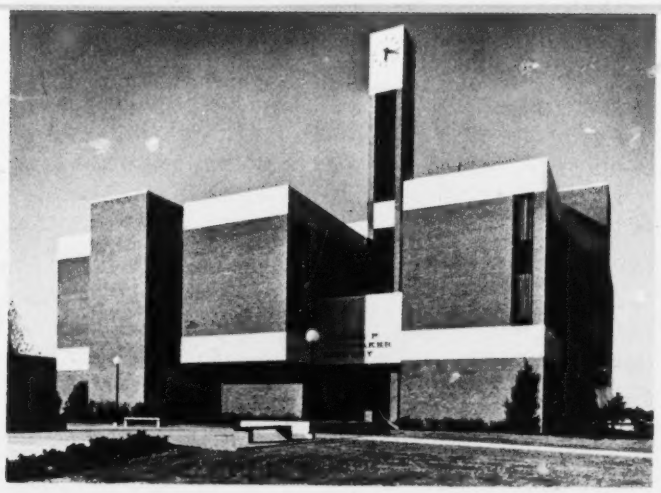
Photographs
Page 3, Office of Information Services, South Carolina State College. Cover and all other photographs, Joe Zinn, Bureau of Public Relations, Tennessee State University.



EVOLUTION

HISTORY

Public Negro colleges have existed for more than a century. Most of them were founded in the decades following the Civil War, between 1867 and 1900, to provide an education for newly freed slaves. The colleges are located in 19 states, most of them Southern and border states. The oldest is Cheyney State College in Pennsylvania, founded in 1837, and the only one predating the Civil War. The youngest is Mississippi Valley State College, founded in 1950. Only three of the colleges are less than 50 years old, although only eight granted degrees more than 50 years ago.

Fifteen of the colleges were founded as land-grant colleges or later given this status to conform with federal regulations stating that benefits of land-grant programs had to be available to both blacks and whites. As a result, public Negro colleges shared in the tradition of including service as well as teaching and research activities in their programs.

Some of the colleges were founded as extensions of already existing private institutions. Norfolk State College, for example, was established as the Norfolk Unit of Virginia Union University. North Carolina A & T State University was an extension of Shaw University in Raleigh from 1890 to 1893, to enable its state to receive Morrill Act land-grant funds. Many of the colleges were founded as secondary schools.

A majority of the colleges were founded as state colleges, often with significant black leadership. Elizabeth City State University, for example, was created in 1891, by a bill introduced into the North Carolina legislature by Hugh Cale, a black legislator from Pasquotank County. In 1871, when Alcorn A & M College was officially opened

for Mississippi's black citizens, Hiram R. Revels, the first black elected to the U. S. Senate, resigned his seat to become the college's first president. Alcorn originated as Oakland College, a school for the education of white males.

A sizable minority—40 per cent—of the colleges were initially organized under private auspices, generally with gifts from both black and white individuals and groups. The soldiers and officers of the 62nd U. S. Colored Infantry gave $5,000 to provide funds for Lincoln University's incorporation in Missouri and are credited with the college's founding and eventual financing. Fort Valley State College was established in 1895, by leading local black and white citizens and was generously supported by gifts from Miss Anna T. Jeanes of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Albany State College in Georgia, was begun as the Albany Bible and Manual Training Institute, receiving financial support from the Hazard family of Newport, Rhode Island, as well as from local philanthropists.

Over time, but especially in the earlier years of this century, financial problems led some of the private colleges to seek state support, and they became public institutions. There remain about 50 private black four-year colleges today.

In their early years, most of the colleges concentrated on teacher education, subsequently adding other programs. Today like other former teachers colleges, public Negro colleges offer undergraduate and graduate studies in a broad range of fields covering a wide spectrum of liberal and professional education.

OPPORTUNITY COLLEGES

Throughout their history, the major role of public Negro colleges has been to provide educational opportunity. In years past, Negro institutions were the only source of higher education available to most black people. More recently, with other doors opening, thousands of young people continue to attend these colleges. Black students, like white students, look upon their college experience as a social as well as an academic opportunity. This, then, continues to make predominantly black colleges especially attractive to many black students. Moreover, in these schools students find many opportunities and experiences that could not be duplicated anywhere else.

In addition, because of generally low costs and concern for individual student problems, public Negro colleges serve as "opportunity colleges" for many students from low-income families.

The average parental income of students at these colleges is under $4,500—less than half that of other college students.

Finally, public Negro colleges are striving continuously to improve the quality of existing programs and develop their educational services to provide a first-class education in many contemporary career fields. On the basis of their offerings, they are today attracting many white as well as black students to their campuses.

INPUT

ENROLLMENT

Public Negro colleges currently enroll over 104,000 students and are growing rapidly. Their 1970-71 enrollment is 12.3 per cent higher than their 1969-70 enrollment, and more than two-and-a-third times their 1956 enrollment. If recent trends continue, the 33 public Negro colleges will enroll more than 110,000 students in 1971-72.

More than three-fifths of all students in predominantly black senior institutions are enrolled in the 33 public Negro colleges. Almost one-third of all black students in higher education today are enrolled in the 33 public Negro colleges.

The average enrollment at public Negro colleges is 3,170 students. There are, however, wide variations in size. Southern University in Louisiana, with three campuses, is the largest institution, enrolling 11,753 students. Elizabeth City State University, one of five public Negro colleges in North Carolina, is the smallest, enrolling 1,104. Altogether, four of the 33

colleges enroll 5,000 or more students and two enroll more than 4,500. Only two enroll fewer than 1,400 students.

STUDENTS

The students at these colleges show outstanding ability and desire to profit from higher education. They generally achieve more, in both college and their careers, than their scores as prospective freshmen on standardized national tests would indicate.

Many of the students had impressive high school records before coming to college. Approximately 650 of this year's freshmen were high school valedictorians or salutatorians. About 12½ per cent ranked in the top tenth of their high school class; more than 50 per cent in the top half. Public Negro colleges, however, enroll a cross-section of students. In many cases, they accept students with questionable qualifications, give them a second educational chance, and help them become high achievers.

In recent years, most of the colleges have had to limit enrollment of out-of-state students due to increasing enrollment pressure from in-state students. However, these colleges continue to serve students from all parts of the country. About nine-tenths of the students are residents of the states in which the colleges are located. The remaining tenth represent every state except Alaska. A large number of out-of-state students are from New York and New Jersey.

In the last two years, the proportion of male students has risen from approximately 46 per cent to more than 48 per cent. The proportion of white students at the undergraduate level has increased from about three to eight per cent and, at the graduate level, from 13 to 21 per cent. Some 85 per cent of the students attend full-time, from about 18 per cent of the graduate students to 81.6 per cent of undergraduates.

CHART A **BLACK STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION TODAY**

Approximately 4.0% of total enrollment (8½ million)*
53% of the total are in 2,500 predominantly white institutions.
47% of the total are in 88 predominantly black four-year institutions.
30% of the total are in 33 public black colleges.

SEE: *John Egerton "Inflated Body Count", *Change Magazine*, July-August 1970.
Source: OAPNC SURVEY—Data from 33 public black colleges.

OUTPUT

DEGREES

Altogether, public Negro colleges award approximately 11,300 bachelors and 1,150 masters degrees annually. The largest share of these degrees is still in education. However, as job opportunities continue to expand and students realize that their options are ever-widening, they have begun to enter non-education fields in significant numbers.

In 1955-56, education accounted for 66.2 per cent of all bachelors' degrees. Today it accounts for only 34.8 per cent. Meanwhile, degrees in the social sciences have risen from 10.6 per cent to 19.0 per cent. Bachelors' degrees in business fields have increased from 3.4 per cent of the total in 1955-56 to 16.7 per cent today. Four institutions—North Carolina A & T, North Carolina Central, Texas Southern, and Southern—each awarded more than 100 bachelors' degrees in business in June, 1970. Thirteen other public Negro colleges each awarded more than 50.

At the master's level, education accounts for 83 per cent of all degrees. Mathematics and science fields account for 6.59 per cent.

ALUMNI

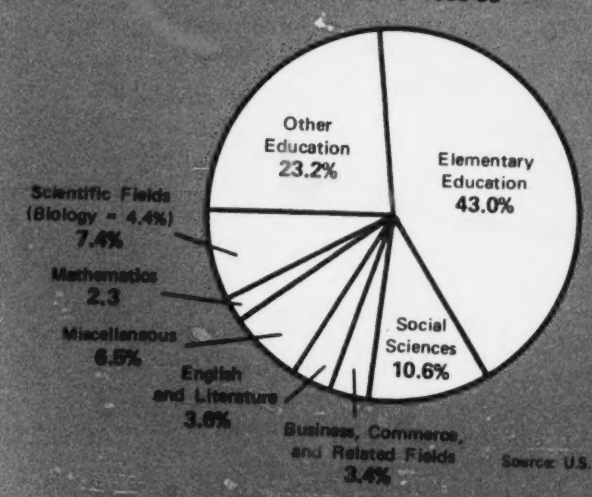
Graduates of public Negro colleges are found in a variety of positions in business, education, and government. Although only ten per cent of the students are initially from out-of-state, a far higher proportion of alumni become residents and taxpayers of other states after graduation. In general, most alumni working in education have remained in the South while alumni in business and industry have more often left their home states and the South.

Among alumni in business are researchers and managers in many major corporations as well as the owners of small firms. In education, graduates include scores of teachers, principals, college faculty, college presidents, deans, department chairmen, and school board members. In Mississippi, more than a third of the principals and half of the teachers in the public school system are alumni of Jackson State College.

In government service, alumni are prominent on the lists of foreign and military service officials; municipal, state, and federal judges, administrators, and legislators. In other public service professions, hundreds of doctors, lawyers, ministers, and civic leaders are alumni of public Negro colleges.

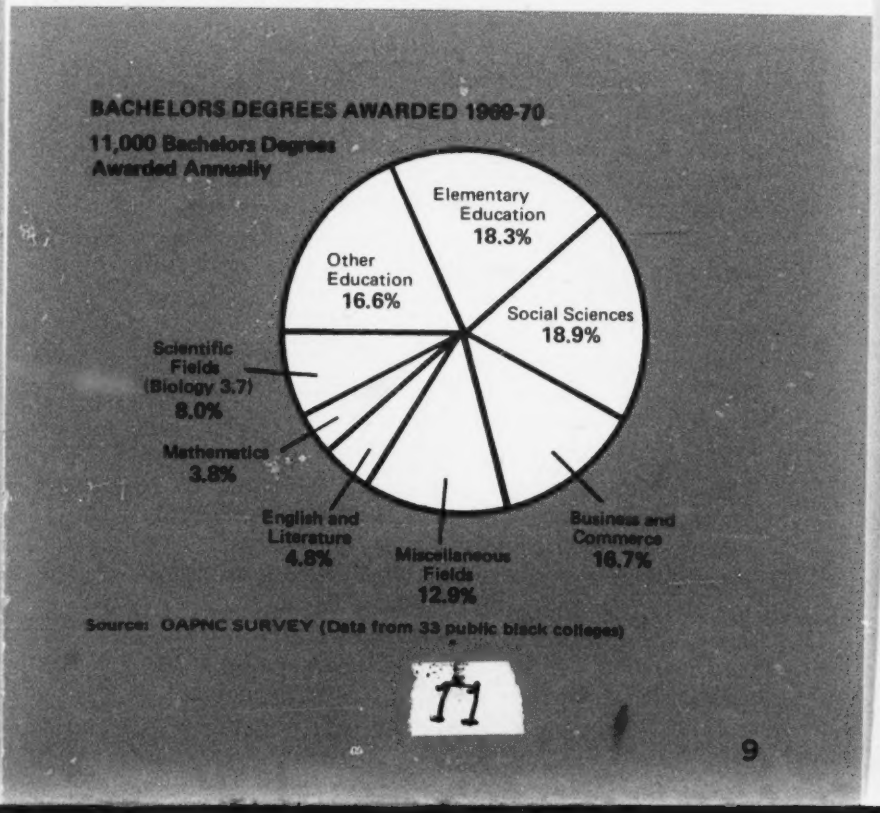
CHART B

BACHELORS DEGREES AWARDED 1955-56



Source: U.S. Office of Education

Space limitations permit mention of only a few examples of outstanding alumni. Maynard Jackson, Vice-Mayor, Atlanta, Georgia, is a graduate of North Carolina Central University. Boston Daniels, first black chief of police of a major city (Kansas City, Kansas), is an alumnus of Arkansas A, M & N College. Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, Alternate Delegate to the United Nations and Joseph Black, Vice President for Special Markets of the Greyhound Corporation are graduates of Morgan State College. Dr. Percy Williams, Assistant State Superintendent of Schools, the first black educator to serve the State of Maryland at this level, is a Bowie State College alumnus. James Burch, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of North Carolina, is a graduate of Fayetteville State University. Robert Brown, Superintendent of Schools for Greene County, Alabama, is an alumnus of Alabama A & M University. Dr. Mildred W. Barksdale, Professor at Georgia State University in Atlanta, is a graduate of Jackson State College. Lee N. "Pete" Collins, an electronic engineer at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, is a graduate of Tennessee State University. In 1970, he received an award and citation for rocket re-programming which resulted in savings of several million dollars to the Air Force.


BACHELORS DEGREES AWARDED 1969-70
11,000 Bachelors Degrees Awarded Annually
Elementary Education 18.3%
Social Sciences 18.9%
Business and Commerce 16.7%
Miscellaneous Fields 12.9%
English and Literature 4.8%
Mathematics 3.8%
Scientific Fields (Biology 3.7) 8.0%
Other Education 16.6%
Source: OAPNC SURVEY (Data from 33 public black colleges)

PROGRAMS

CURRICULUM

Public Negro colleges offer a broad variety of educational programs, ranging from anthropology to sociology, business to music, black studies to law. Nineteen of the colleges have graduate programs.

Traditionally, the emphasis has been on education, but in recent years other fields have demonstrated significant growth. In business, for example, only 19 colleges had degree-granting programs in 1955-56; today 29 colleges have baccalaureate programs and five have master's level programs. The number of colleges offering degrees in accounting has increased from three to 18; in economics, from six to 14; in nursing, from one to seven.

Furthermore, in response to broadening student and employer interest, the colleges are introducing degree programs in many new fields. Alabama A & M University, for example, has instituted a four-year baccalaureate program in computer science and a master's level program in urban studies. Prairie View A & M College has a bachelor's program in chemical engineering; Norfolk State College offers a degree program in commercial arts; Southern University has baccalaureate programs in journalism and in radio and television.

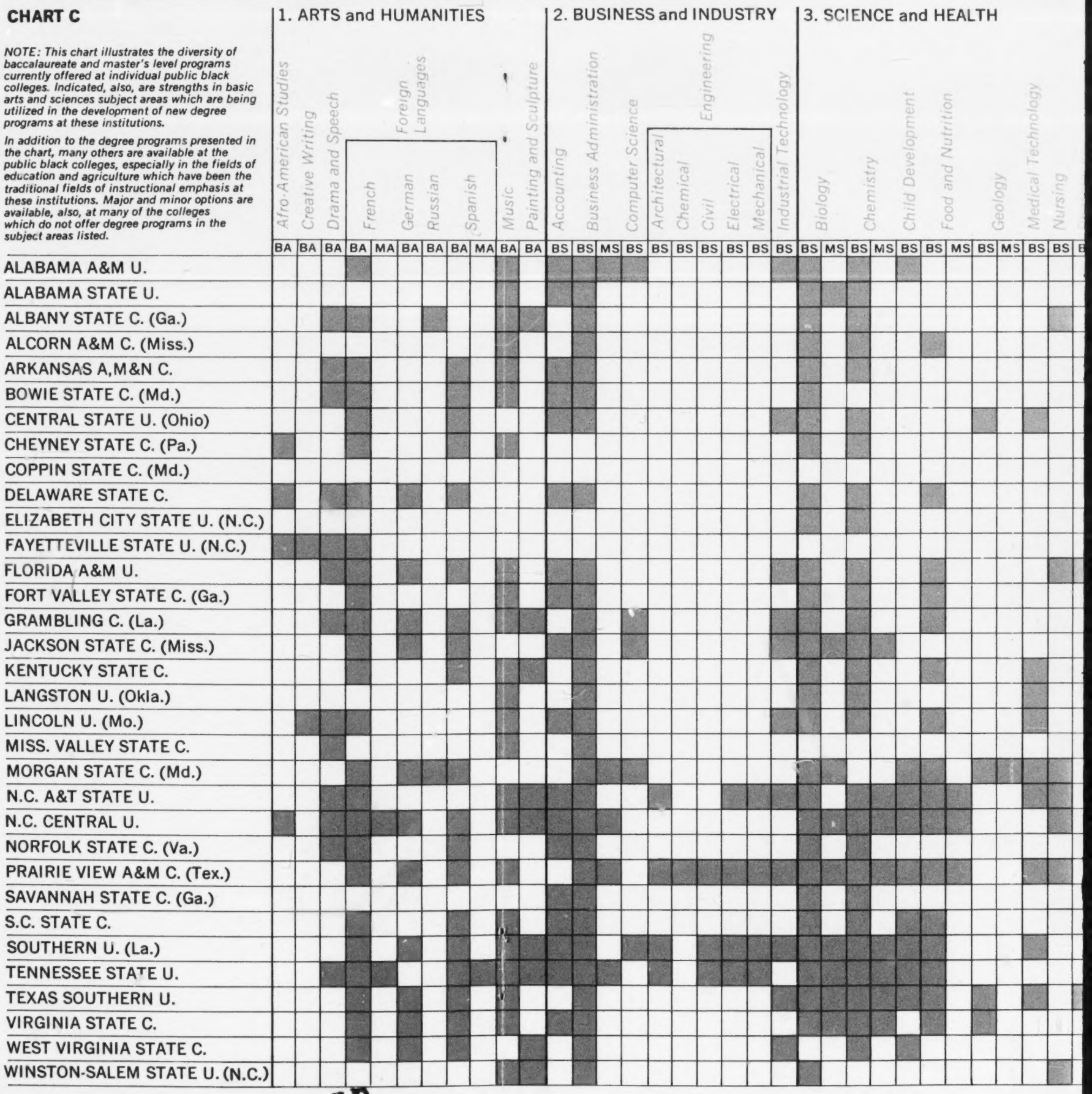
The colleges are also upgrading existing programs in changing fields like business and science. Bachelors' degree programs in Industrial Technology and Medical Technology are available today at 17 of the colleges. Many are providing work-study opportunities for interested students in both government and industry. North Carolina A & T, for example,

SELECTED EMERGING PROGRAMS AT 33 PUBLIC BLACK COLLEGES

CHART C

NOTE: This chart illustrates the diversity of baccalaureate and master's level programs currently offered at individual public black colleges. Indicated, also, are strengths in basic arts and sciences subject areas which are being utilized in the development of new degree programs at these institutions.

In addition to the degree programs presented in the chart, many others are available at the public black colleges, especially in the fields of education and agriculture which have been the traditional fields of instructional emphasis at these institutions. Major and minor options are available, also, at many of the colleges which do not offer degree programs in the subject areas listed.



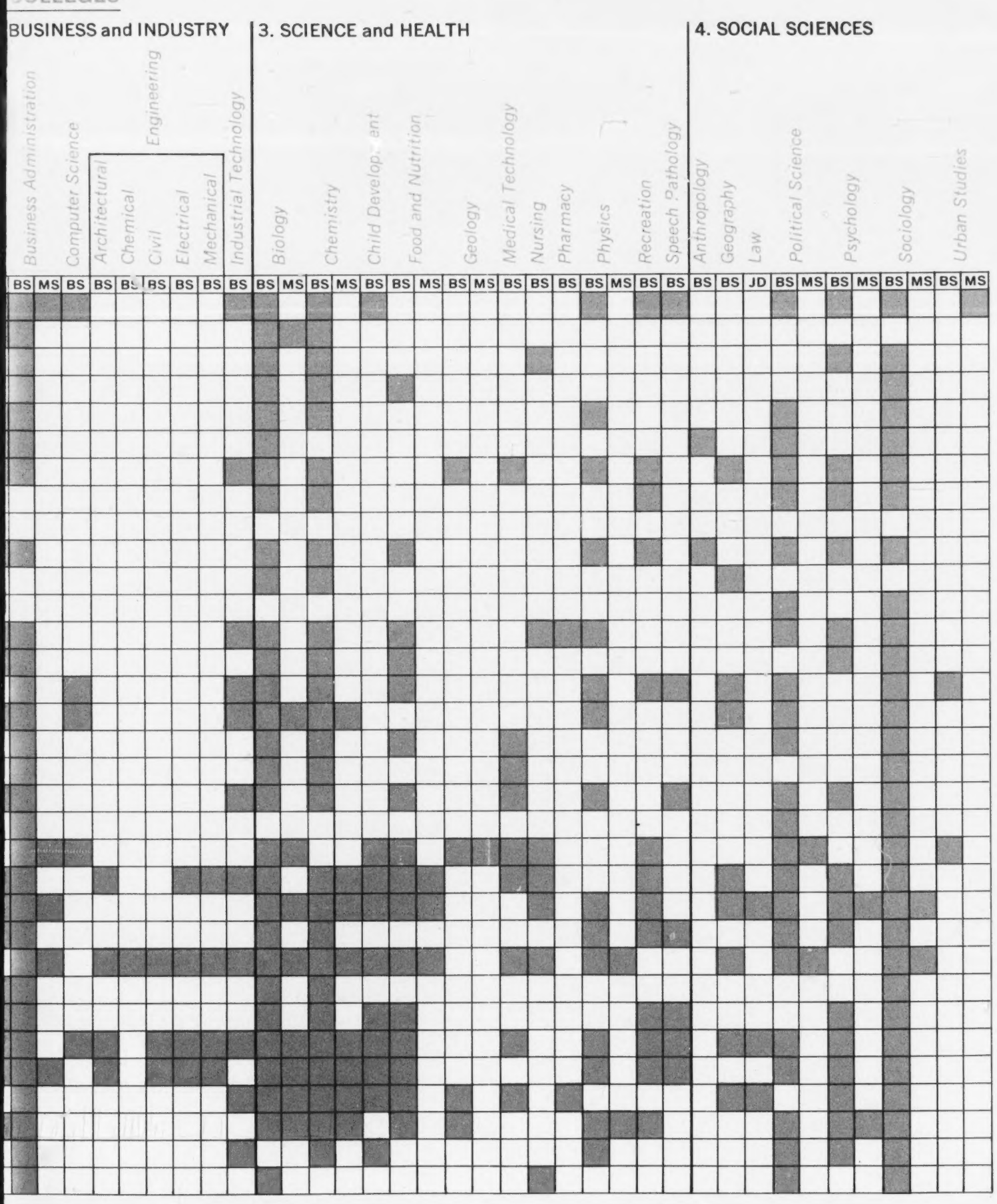
COLLEGES

BUSINESS and INDUSTRY

3. SCIENCE and HEALTH

4. SOCIAL SCIENCES

Business Administration	Computer Science	Engineering: Architectural	Engineering: Chemical	Engineering: Civil	Engineering: Electrical	Engineering: Mechanical	Industrial Technology	Biology	Chemistry	Child Development	Food and Nutrition	Geology	Medical Technology	Nursing	Pharmacy	Physics	Recreation	Speech Pathology	Anthropology	Geography	Law	Political Science	Psychology	Sociology	Urban Studies
BS	BS MS	BS	BS	BS	BS	BS	BS	BS	BS MS	BS	BS MS	BS	BS MS	BS	BS MS	BS	BS MS	BS	BS	BS	JD	BS	BS MS	BS	BS MS	BS	BS MS	BS	BS MS



has a new work-study program designed to prepare students for the C. P. A. examination.

In the professions, Negro colleges are still the major producers of black lawyers, nurses, and engineers for the nation. North Carolina Central, Southern University, and Texas Southern operate law schools. Southern, North Carolina A & T, Tennessee State, and Prairie View A & M offer bachelors' degrees in engineering. Florida A & M, Albany State, Morgan State, North Carolina A & T, North Carolina Central, Prairie View and Winston-Salem State University have four-year programs in nursing.

ACCREDITATION

All public Negro colleges are fully accredited by their respective regional accrediting agencies. This means that they meet certain minimum standards expected of all institutions of higher education and that their work is accepted for credit at other colleges and universities. Increasingly, their individual departments are gaining specialized accreditation from professional agencies. For example, the Texas Southern School of Business is accredited by the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business; the Southern University School of Engineering is accredited by the Engineering Council for Program Development; and, the Florida A & M University School of Pharmacy is accredited by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Public Negro colleges are committed to the concept of community service. They conduct both formal and informal programs to broaden educational opportunities and improve the quality of life for nearby residents in all age groups.

Almost half of the 33 colleges operate evening schools to provide educational opportunities for those who must work during the day, or to provide job-related training to workers seeking to upgrade or add to their knowledge and skills. The Department of Economics and Business at Morgan State College, for example, has provided systems training for Model Cities and other agency personnel involved in programs designed to improve conditions in the inner city. South Carolina State College offers a course focusing on the learning patterns of adults at two nearby towns as well as on-campus.

In addition, all of the colleges conduct workshops and institutes for teachers and school administrators, as well as for other groups, both professional and non-professional.

The Grambling College Project on Aging, for example, trains women of all ages to work as paid homemaker health aides with elderly persons living in six counties surrounding the college. Tennessee State University operates an employment counseling institute for the state which trains counselors to assist hard-core unemployed and underemployed persons. Elizabeth City State University is one of the public Negro colleges that have conducted community workshops on drug abuse.

During its Summer Mathematics Institute, Florida A & M University introduced the computer to 40 junior and senior high school mathematics teachers from nine southeastern states. North Carolina A & T State University operates one of 12 regional manpower research and training centers for the U. S. Department of Labor.

Coppin State College's Career Opportunities in Education program (COPE) is designed to improve the learning of low-income families and Vietnam-era veterans working as educational auxiliaries in poverty area schools in Baltimore. Central State University has a training program designed to help poor people use money more effectively. Delaware State College is organizing a library of information files on various programs and assistance available to individuals and groups in the greater Dover area.

Several institutions have named directors of community relations and services. Fayetteville State University, for instance, has a new Dean for Continuing Education and Community Services who coordinates activities of FSU's evening college and serves as the university's liaison in developing programs sought by people in the community.

As centers of black culture, public Negro colleges provide enrichment programs for both campus and community. Cheyney State College is sponsoring a series of evening lectures on world cultures. Grambling College's production of "A Raisin in the Sun" was one of six selected nationwide for presentation during the 1970 American College Theatre Festival.

Students are involved in many ways. At Virginia State College they volunteer for service in the children's ward at Central State Hospital. At Florida A & M they are helping to organize a literacy program as members of the "FAMU in Tampa Model Cities team." North Carolina A & T students are conducting a survey of black-owned businesses in Greensboro preparatory to publishing a directory which will assist the university in organizing classes, seminars,

institutes, and workshops designed to help the businesses thrive.

At Morgan State College, home economics majors surveyed food stores to check on pricing and quality in low-income areas. These students have worked with community organizations ranging from the Youth Division of the Baltimore Police Department to the Governor's Human Relations Commission, helping both public and private agencies seek solutions to urban problems. At one point, some 45 agencies had requested nearly 400 student assistants.

RESOURCES

FACILITIES

The combined physical plants of 33 public Negro colleges are worth an estimated half-billion dollars. Their libraries hold a total of 3.7 million books and more than 100,000 reels of microfilm. Current and bound general interest periodicals as well as government documents help to keep students and faculty abreast of social changes. Growing collections of scholarly journals provide substantive support for developing programs of study. In addition, several libraries have unique collections of black literature, history, and educational resources.

Library and other resources are extended by participation in cooperative programs. In addition to the 192,000 books in their own University collection, students and faculty at Texas Southern can also draw on the collections of 27 other Texas and Louisiana college libraries through a teletype inter-library loan program. Similar cooperative arrangements are already in effect or under study in several other states.

Most of the colleges now either have their own computers or share computer facilities available at other locations. Lincoln University, which installed its first computer in 1960, was

one of the first in Missouri to acquire its own facility. Colleges in several states have terminal access to central computer systems. Third-generation computers are on campus at Jackson State, Central State, and Alabama A & M. Mini-computers are in use at Delaware State College and at Florida A & M University.

FACULTY

To carry out their programs, the 33 public Negro colleges rely on more than 5,000 full-time talented and dedicated faculty members. Of these, nearly 30 per cent hold Ph.D. degrees. The faculty/student ratio averages 1:18 and is as low as 1:12 at one college.

Although several distinguished black faculty members have been lost to predominantly white institutions due to recent recruitment offers, many young and enthusiastic teachers, products of some of the nation's outstanding graduate schools, are accepting positions at Negro colleges. No other institutions, they feel, can offer them opportunities to help so many black students who have grown up with so little.

Recent efforts of public Negro colleges to secure support from private sources for faculty salary supplements have met with some success and have helped to stem the flow of valuable teachers to better-endowed institutions. The reduction of teaching loads and extra-instructional responsibilities have helped also. In addition, opportunities for further study, participation in professional meetings and workshops, and inter-institutional cooperation have helped to make public Negro colleges more attractive places for talented teachers. Nonetheless, in 1970-71, average faculty salaries at the public Negro colleges continue to lag behind national average salaries of other categories of institutions.

CHART D

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARIES

RANK	Public Black Institutions	Public Liberal Arts Colleges	Public Universities	Independent Universities
Professor	$14,500	$16,542	$18,148	$23,299
Assoc. Professor	12,000	13,090	13,577	15,938
Asst. Professor	10,000	10,846	11,189	12,687
Instructor	8,500	8,557	8,592	9,797

Figures for Average Salaries, 9-10 months

Source: OAPNC SURVEY—Data from 33 public black colleges (1970-71); American Association of University Professors—Comparison Groups (1969-70).

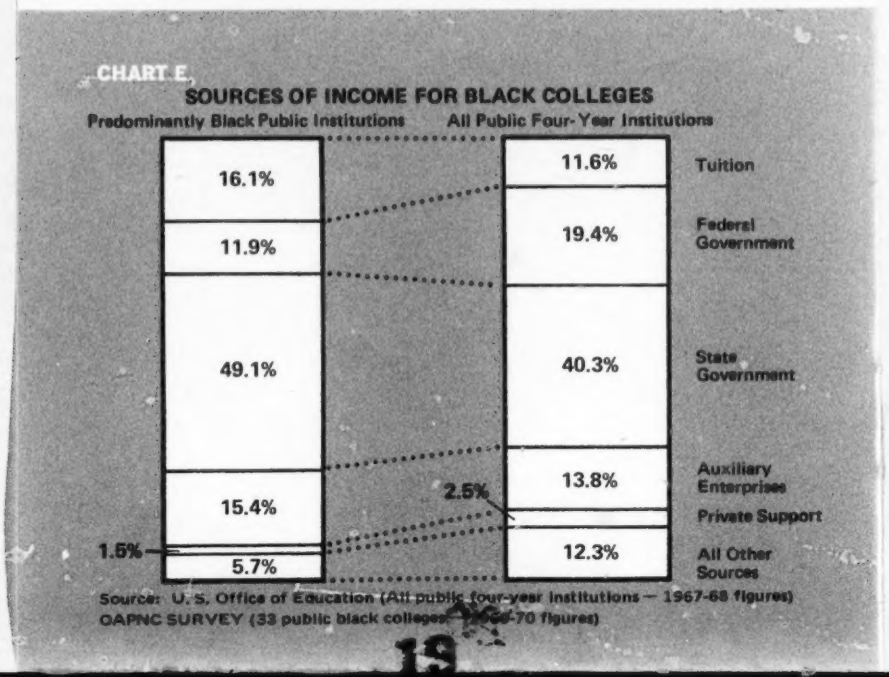
FINANCE

The major source of income for these schools is state appropriations which account for about 49 per cent of their revenue. For years, public Negro colleges in many states received relatively less money than other public institutions. Funds for construction have often been generous, but operating funds, especially for salaries and programs, have tended to lag behind. Most of the colleges are now getting a fairer share of current appropriations. However, they have generally not received the extra "catch-up" funds they need to overcome their cumulative deficit in resources.

A second source is tuition and student fees, including room and board charges. Tuition, room and board average $1,025.00 at public Negro colleges for in-state students and $1,440.00 for out-of-state students. Tuition accounts for about 16 per cent of college income. Auxiliary enterprises, which include student room and board charges as well as income from bookstores and other revenue-producing activities, account for about 15 per cent of income.

Almost 12 per cent of income comes from the federal government, with less than two per cent supporting research. Federal funds provide about 61.0 per cent of all student aid money available at public Negro colleges. Federal funds also help to support construction, special projects, and cooperative activities. Many of the colleges have been unable to take full advantage of existing federal programs because they cannot raise their required "matching" share of funds nor finance necessary planning studies on which to base applications.

CHART E



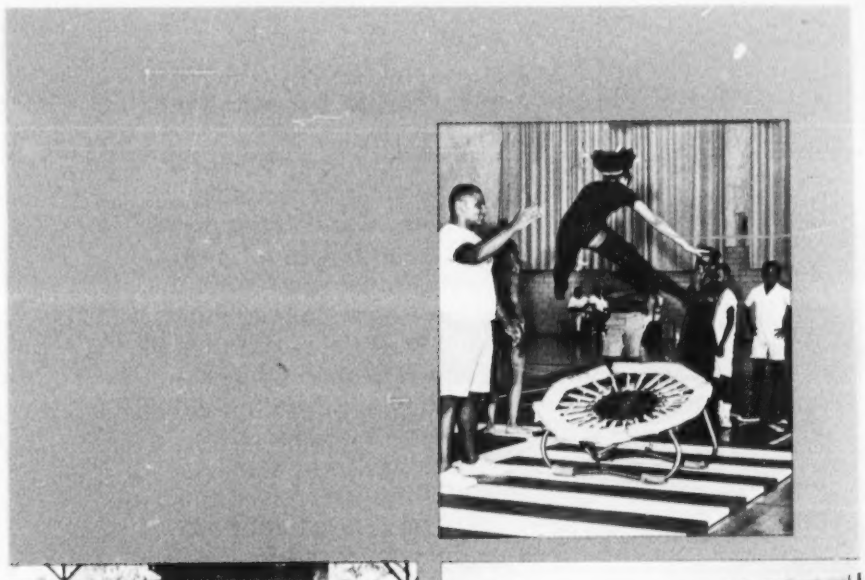
Private gifts and grants provide 1.5 per cent of income for public Negro colleges, with foundations accounting for approximately 64 per cent of all such support. Until recently, most public Negro colleges lacked active fund-raising programs. Because public institutions are not included in any national fund-raising effort such as the United Negro College Fund, they cannot benefit from this major channel of private contributions. Many of the colleges, therefore, have recently begun active individual fund-raising efforts and are now vigorously seeking support from local communities, alumni, corporations, and foundations. Their most urgent needs are funds for student aid programs and for faculty development, including salary supplements.

THE FUTURE

There is no question that the future of predominantly Negro public colleges lies beyond serving only one race. All of the traditionally Negro public institutions now enroll white students and have white faculty members. A few, in fact, have become predominantly white. About 75 per cent of the students at West Virginia State College are white. Approximately half of the enrollment at Lincoln University is white; more than a third of the commuter enrollment at Bowie State College is white. About 43 per cent of the total enrollment at Kentucky State College is white and at Alabama A & M State University, approximately 16 per cent of the enrollment, principally at the graduate level, is white.

Like other public colleges and universities, then, public Negro colleges see their principal future role as one of providing low cost, high quality education to students of all races. In serving a broader constituency, these institutions stand ready to assume specific new roles as a viable sector and equal partner in the total structure of higher education in America. At the same time, they remain committed to their historic objective of serving as "opportunity colleges", providing a chance for higher education to many able and deserving students.

As these institutions face a future of rendering even broader service to the nation, they do so with the expectation of receiving fuller financial and professional support in order to carry out their vital educational mission.



TENNESSEE STATE UNIV.
Debate Society

THE COLLEGES

The first section of this booklet introduced the nation's 33 public Negro colleges as a group. This section presents some additional information about each one of these institutions.

Listed for each of the colleges and universities is the following information:

- mailing address
- degree-credit enrollment
- degrees offered
- tuition and required fees
- room and board charges
- president
- founding date

Tuition, room, and board rates are given for two semesters, two trimesters, or three quarters—in other words, for an entire academic year. (IS) designates the tuition and required fees paid by in-state students; (OS), the out-of-state charges. Enrollment and student charges given are for the 1970-71 academic year. Assuming continuation of present trends, these figures may show moderate increases at many colleges in 1971-72.

Further information about any of the colleges is available directly from the college. The president's office can provide information about programs underway and private support opportunities. The admissions office has catalogues and application blanks. That office can also furnish information about requirements and procedures.

1. **ALABAMA A & M UNIVERSITY**
Normal, Alabama 35762
Enrollment: 2,755
B.S., B.A., M.S., M.B.A.
Tuition: $290 (IS)
$440 (OS)
Room and Board: $788
President: R. D. Morrison
Founded in 1875*

2. **ALABAMA STATE UNIVERSITY**
Montgomery, Alabama 36101
Enrollment: 2,524
B.A., B.S., M.Ed., M.S.
Tuition: $260 (IS)
$410 (OS)
Room and Board: $695
President: Levi Watkins
Founded in 1874

3. **ALBANY STATE COLLEGE**
Albany, Georgia 31705
Enrollment : 1,942
A.B., B.B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $390 (IS)
$759 (OS)
Room and Board:
$702-$726
President:
Charles L. Hayes
Founded in 1903

4. **ALCORN A & M COLLEGE**
Lorman, Mississippi 39096
Enrollment: 2,520
B.S.
Tuition and Fees:
$350 (IS), $950 (OS)
Room and Board: $598.50
President:
Walter Washington
Founded in 1871*

5. **ARKANSAS A M & N COLLEGE**
Pine Bluff, Arkansas 71601
Enrollment: 3,006
B.A., B.S.
Tuition and Fees:
$330 (IS), $630 (OS)
Room and Board: $648
President:
Lawrence A. Davis
Founded in 1873*

6. **BOWIE STATE COLLEGE**
Bowie, Maryland 20715
Enrollment: 2,259
B.A., B.S., M.Ed.
Tuition: $200 (IS)
$450 (OS)
Room and Board: $900
President:
Samuel L. Myers
Founded in 1867

7. **CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY**
Wilberforce, Ohio 45385
Enrollment: 2,565
A.A., A.S., B.A., B.S., B.S.Ed.
Tuition and Fees:
$477 (IS), $652 (OS)
Room and Board: $960
President:
Lewis A. Jackson
Founded in 1887

8. **CHEYNEY STATE COLLEGE**
Cheyney, Pennsylvania 19319
Enrollment: 2,071
B.A., B.S., B.S.Ed., M.Ed.
Tuition and Fees:
$710 (IS), $1,290 (OS)
Room and Board: $720
President: Wade Wilson
Founded in 1837

9. **COPPIN STATE COLLEGE**
Baltimore, Maryland 21216
Enrollment: 1,759
B.S., B.A., M.Ed.
Tuition and Fees:
$295 (IS), $535 (OS)
Room and Board:
Not provided
President:
Calvin W. Burnett
Founded in 1900

10. **DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE**
Dover, Delaware 19901
Enrollment: 1,669
B.A., B.S.
Tuition and Fees:
$325 (IS), $750 (OS)
Room and Board: $650
President: Luna I. Mishoe
Founded in 1891*

**Designates land-grant institution*

11. **ELIZABETH CITY STATE UNIVERSITY**
Elizabeth City, North Carolina 27909
Enrollment: 1,104
B.S., B.A.
Tuition: $214 (IS)
$800 (OS)
Room and Board: $704
President:
Marion D. Thorpe
Founded in 1891

12. **FAYETTEVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY**
Fayetteville, North Carolina 28301
Enrollment: 1,430
B.S., B.A.
Tuition and Fees:
$370 (IS), $1,020 (OS)
Room and Board: $741
President:
Charles A. Lyons, Jr.
Founded in 1877

13. **FLORIDA A & M UNIVERSITY**
Tallahassee, Florida 32307
Enrollment: 4,939
B.A., B.S., M.Ed., M.S.
Tuition: $450 (IS),
$1,350 (OS)
Room and Board: $723
President:
Benjamin L. Perry
Founded in 1887*

14. **FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE**
Fort Valley, Georgia 31030
Enrollment: 2,338
B.A., B.S., M.Ed.
Tuition and Fees:
$1,095 (IS), $1,500 (OS)
Room and Board: $714
President:
Waldo W. E. Blanchet
Founded in 1895*

15. **GRAMBLING COLLEGE**
Grambling, Louisiana 71245
Enrollment: 3,700
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $250 (IS)
$949 (OS)
Room and Board:
$601 (IS), $727.50 (OS)
President:
Ralph W. E. Jones
Founded in 1901

16. **JACKSON STATE COLLEGE**
Jackson, Mississippi 39217
Enrollment: 4,665
B.A., B.S., B.Music, B.S.Ed., M.S., M.A.T., M.S.Ed.
Tuition: $350.01 (IS)
$950.01 (OS)
Room and Board: $648
President:
John A. Peoples, Jr.
Founded in 1877

17. **KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE**
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Enrollment: 1,754
A.B., B.S., A.A., A.A.S.
Tuition: $300 (IS),
$800 (OS)
Room and Board: $565
President: Carl M. Hill
Founded in 1886*

18. **LANGSTON UNIVERSITY**
Langston, Oklahoma 73050
Enrollment: 1,109
B.A., B.S., Associate
Tuition and Fees:
$406 (IS), $782 (OS)
Room and Board:
$549-$666
President:
William E. Sims
Founded in 1897*

19. **LINCOLN UNIVERSITY**
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
Enrollment: 2,445
B.A., B.S., B.Ed., B.Music, A.A., A.S., M.A., M.Ed.
Tuition: $350 (IS)
$620 (OS)
Room and Board: $700
President:
Walter C. Daniel
Founded in 1866*

20. **MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATE COLLEGE**
Itta Bena, Mississippi 38941

Enrollment: 2,005
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $286.50 (IS)
$600 (OS)
Room and Board: $551.75
President: J. H. White
Founded in 1950

21. **MORGAN STATE COLLEGE**
Baltimore, Maryland 21212

Enrollment: 5,106
A.B., B.S., M.A., M.S., M.B.A.
Tuition: $388 (IS)
$688 (OS)
Room and Board:
$840 (IS), $990 (OS)
President: King V. Cheek
Founded in 1867

22. **NORTH CAROLINA A & T STATE UNIVERSITY**
Greensboro, North Carolina 27411

Enrollment: 3,797
B.S., M.S.
Tuition: $251 (IS)
$699 (OS)
Room and Board: $745
President:
Lewis C. Dowdy
Founded in 1891*

23. **NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY**
Durham, North Carolina 27707

Enrollment: 3,541
B.A., B.S., B.S.N., M.A., M.S., M.S.Lib. Sci., L.L.B., J.D.
Tuition: $200 (IS)
$950 (OS)
Room and Board: $742.50
President:
Albert N. Whiting
Founded in 1910

24. **NORFOLK STATE COLLEGE**
Norfolk, Virginia 23504

Enrollment: 5,202
A.A., A.S., B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $420 (IS)
$590 (OS)
Room and Board: $375
President:
Lyman B. Brooks
Founded in 1935

25. **PRAIRIE VIEW A & M COLLEGE**
Prairie View, Texas 78661

Enrollment: 4,192
B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., M.Ed.
Tuition: $100 (IS)
$400 (OS)
Room and Board: $750
President:
Alvin I. Thomas
Founded in 1876*

26. **SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE**
Savannah, Georgia 31404

Enrollment: 2,444
B.S., M.S.
Tuition and Fees:
$381 (IS), $786 (OS)
Room and Board: $720
Acting President:
Prince A. Jackson, Jr.
Founded in 1890

27. **SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE**
Orangeburg, South Carolina 29115

Enrollment: 2,148
B.A., B.S., M.Ed., M.S.
Tuition: $150 (IS)
$380 (OS)
Room and Board:
$606, $639, & $666
President:
M. Maceo Nance, Jr.
Founded in 1896*

28. **SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY**
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70813 (Branches at New Orleans and Shreveport)

Enrollment: 11,753
B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., M.Ed., J.D.
Tuition: $275 (IS)
$630 (OS)
Room and Board: $730
President:
G. Leon Netterville, Jr.
Founded in 1880*

25

29. **TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY**
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
Enrollment: 4,404
B.S., B.A., M.A., M.S., A.A.
Tuition and Fees: $225 (IS), $705 (OS)
Room and Board: $777
President: A. P. Torrence
Founded in 1912*

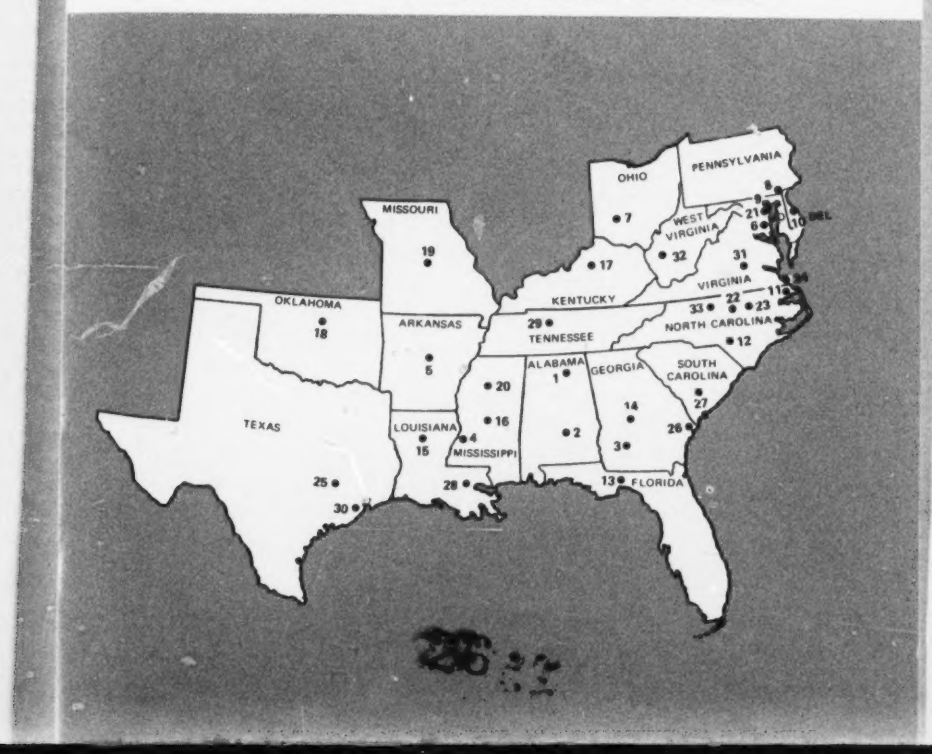
30. **TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY**
Houston, Texas 77004
Enrollment: 5,485
Associate, B.A., B.F.A., B.S., B.S. in Pharmacy, M.A., M.S., M.Ed., M.B.A., M.A. in Music Ed., J.D.
Tuition: $176 (IS) $476 (OS)
Room and Board: $700
President: Granville M. Sawyer
Founded in 1947

31. **VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE**
Petersburg, Virginia 23803
Enrollment: 2,948
B.A., B.S., M.A., M.S., B.Music, M.Ed.
Tuition and Fees: $690 (IS), $950 (OS)
Room and Board: $648
President: Wendell P. Russell
Founded in 1882*

32. **WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE**
Institute, West Virginia 25112
Enrollment: 3,663
A.A., A.S., B.S., B.A.
Tuition: $50 (IS) $350 (OS)
Room and Board: $1,001.16
President: William J. L. Wallace
Founded in 1891

33. **WINSTON-SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY**
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27102
Enrollment: 1,401
B.A., B.S.
Tuition: $150 (IS) $800 (OS)
Room and Board: $704
President: Kenneth R. Williams
Founded in 1892

LOCATION OF PUBLIC NEGRO COLLEGES



OFFICE FOR ADVANCEMENT OF
PUBLIC NEGRO COLLEGES
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES
AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES